

Development Of Innovative Entrepreneurial Environment In Aic

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Abstract

The article examines the issues of supporting the development of an innovative development strategy in the Agro-Entrepreneurship system, provides a detailed description of the management models for developing an innovative development strategy in the framework of the growth directions of agribusiness potential. Innovation is a complex process based on interactive training on the network and trial and error processes in workshops. Small companies, such as agriculture, rely on external knowledge infrastructures for effective innovation. In small companies, the entrepreneur plays a key role in the innovation process: the entrepreneur is a professional student. Learning and innovation, as the main components of entrepreneurship, play a central role in this contribution. How do agribusinesses learn and innovate in the market-oriented high-tech agricultural sector, and what should government policies look like to support and promote innovation, avoiding the protectionism trap? The components of the strategy for the innovative development of entrepreneurship in the agricultural sector are determined. A mechanism is proposed for the interaction of innovation policy in agribusiness in developing a strategy. The management sequence of the formation of innovative policies in the agribusiness system in the form of logical and structural stages is highlighted.

Keywords: *Agricultural enterprises, quasi- innovation, agricultural innovation systems.*

INTRODUCTION

In modern conditions of the formation of a high-tech economy, innovation is becoming a fundamental condition for the long-term and sustainable increase in the efficiency of subsectors and agro-industrial enterprises. Innovative activity in the AIC developed countries is currently being implemented in the areas of complex automation and computerization of agricultural production, the systematic introduction of resource - energy saving technologies [4, 10], accelerated fleet renewal of agricultural machinery, thus reducing the cost of agricultural production, increase productivity and improve its conditions and, ultimately increase competitiveness and socio-economic efficiency of agricultural production in general [7, 11]. The most relevant areas of the formation of innovative processes in agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan are complex mechanization, automation, electrification and chemicalization of production [3,8]; land reclamation; the use of intensive, resource-saving technologies; the creation of high-yielding, immune and highly efficient varieties of agricultural crops; development of livestock breeds possessing a complex of valuable biological and economically useful qualities; biotechnology; agro ecological innovation [16]; Green employment; deepening specialization and increasing concentration of production; improving the forms of organization and motivation of highly productive labor; development of new forms of ownership and management; integration of agriculture with other sectors of the economy. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the need for innovative modernization of agricultural production was recognized in the framework of the national project "Strategy for the Development of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020 - 2030" [1,2], republican and regional programs for the development of

agricultural production [15]; A rather high activity in the field of soft loans for updating the fleet of agricultural equipment is carried out by JSCB “Qishloq qurilish bank”. At the same time, it should be noted that the existing funding and lending needs for innovative modernization in agriculture are clearly not enough - the innovative activity of the vast majority of agricultural producers remains extremely low or even zero. Improvement and methods for assessing the effectiveness of innovation in agriculture. In general, the adoption of financial and investment decisions on the allocation of funds for the implementation of innovative projects in various agricultural sectors directly depends on the accuracy of the application of such methods.

METHODOLOGY

It is advisable to consider the innovative development of the agricultural enterprise in the coordinates of strategic management as a set of strategies, measures, methods and approaches to achieve the goals of innovative activity, which will allow them to be realized as much as possible taking into account the interests of a particular agricultural enterprise. The selection of rational strategies and priorities in the development of innovative activity of the agro-industrial complex forms the processes of implementing critical technologies and innovative projects that have a decisive influence on increasing the level of production efficiency and competitiveness of products.

As part of our study, we offer the following levels for developing an innovative development strategy in agribusiness (Fig. 1), which forms a dialectic belt of mutual influence and penetration of components of its internal and external environment [14].

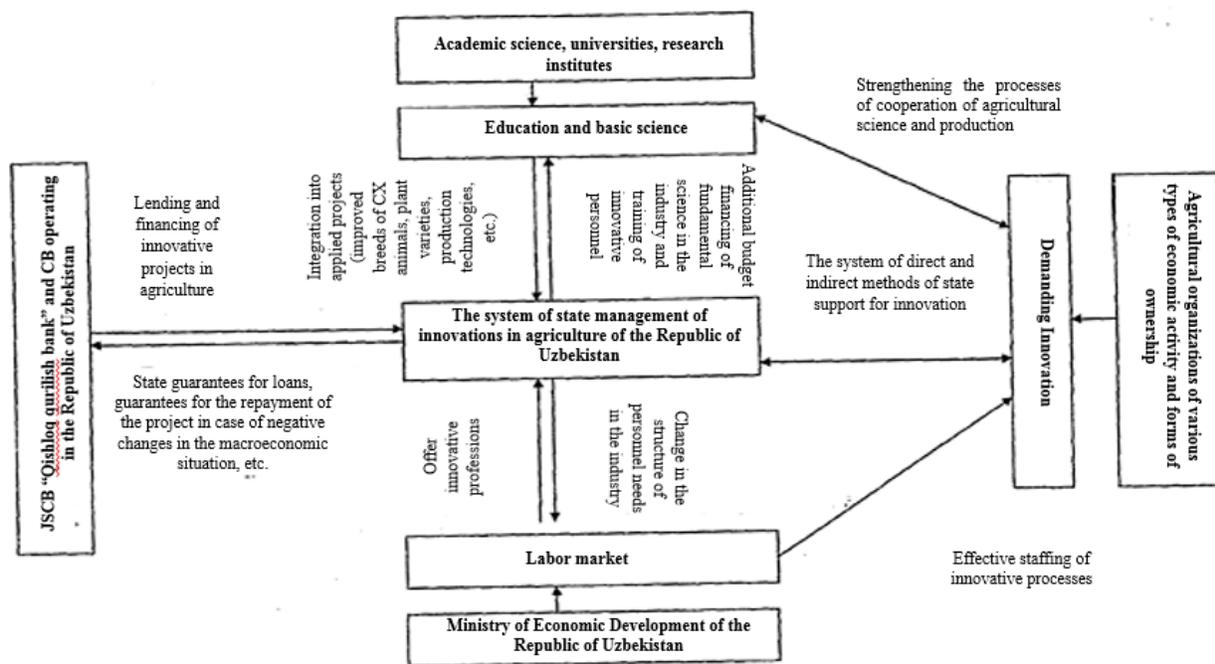


Figure 1. The proposed structure of the regional innovation system of agricultural development of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Applied research aimed at improving the tools of innovation in the agricultural sector was carried out: Nieuwenhuis, L. (2002); Sandlin, M., & Wynn, J. T. (2014); Pigford, A. et al. (2018); Schut, M. et al.

(2015); Juma, C. et al. (2015); Klerkx, L. et al. (2010). The issues of strategic development of agricultural innovation systems and innovative positions of the agro-industrial complex were reflected in the works of the following scientists: Kilelu, C. W. (2013); Tomich, T. P. (2019); Durmanov, A., et al. (2020). The aim of the study is to develop the theoretical and methodological foundations of strategic innovative development management in the agricultural sector.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Based on the synthesis of existing approaches to determining the category of “innovation”, we propose our own interpretation of the category under study.

It is most methodologically correct to consider the category of “innovation” in agriculture in two aspects - broad and narrow:

1. In a broad sense, innovation is a process of qualitative improvement of production and technological, organizational, financial, personnel and other relations in the field of agricultural production, carried out by using the achievements of scientific and technical progress and called to ensure a sustainable increase in the socio-economic efficiency of the functioning of agriculture [23].

2. In a narrow sense, it is appropriate to understand innovation as an innovation that can satisfy the needs of real and potential consumers of agricultural products in the best way and ensures increased competitiveness of the agricultural enterprise.

When considering the category of “innovation” in the narrow sense, the crucial point is the presence of a positive impact of innovation on the competitiveness of agricultural products, which ensures the commercial success of the enterprise, increasing the economic efficiency of its further functioning.

A second proposed classification innovations in agriculture ovarian cancer do quite significant from the standpoint of the practical organization and implementation of innovation characteristics (Table. 1). At the same time, the signs indicated (except for the first one) are not presented in the specialized literature.

Table 1. Proposed classification of innovation in agriculture

Classification sign	Types of Innovation
The direction of innovation	- selective genetic; - technical and technological; - organizational and management; - socio-economic.
Industry Interactivity of the Innovation Process	- innovations that focus only on agricultural enterprises; - innovations affecting the functioning of related industries (food industry, agricultural machinery, etc.) [9].
Technological government innovation	innovations that directly affect the process of agricultural production (primary innovations); - innovations associated with the maintenance of production, more rational use of agricultural waste, etc. (secondary innovation).
Need for additional resources	- innovations requiring a substantial need for additional resources; - Innovations implemented without attracting significant extra resources (e.g., the technology "baa dir livogo production")
Social effect	- socially constructive innovations; - socially destructive innovations; - quasi-innovation

Of fundamental importance is the classification of innovations depending on the social effect they generate. In the vast majority of cases, innovation in general and innovation in agriculture in particular have a positive social effect. However, in some cases, negative social consequences are

possible associated with a reduction in the staff of agricultural enterprises, environmental threats, etc.

In this case, socially destructive innovations take place - in order to minimize the risks of their occurrence and mitigate possible negative effects (for example, quick employment released as a result of innovations of agricultural enterprise personnel), effective state control over the implementation of innovative activities at enterprises of various forms of ownership is necessary [18].

In addition, in table. 1, the term “quasi- innovation” is proposed, under which it is advisable to understand processes that take the form of innovations, but have completely different goals - basically, “mastering” the budgetary resources allocated for innovations in agriculture. This kind of quasi-innovation widespread in strongly enough corrupt economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan [22].

During the study, the main factors identified contributing to the innovative development of agriculture (the interest of agricultural organizations in obtaining an additional effect from the introduction of scientific developments, accelerating the development of innovations, awareness of agricultural producers about scientific developments, scientific and organizational training of personnel, selection of priority areas for the introduction of new technologies in agricultural production, economic incentives for the effectiveness of innovative activities) and constraining it (reducing the culture of agriculture, animal husbandry and agricultural production, technical and technological backwardness, reduction in innovation activity at all levels of management and the volume of budget financing of agricultural science, lack of information on promising innovative projects) (table. 2).

Table 2 - The main factors contributing to the innovative development of agriculture and constraining it

Groupoffactors	ConstraintsonInnovation	FactorsPromotingInnovativeDevelopment
Economic technological	Lack of funds to finance innovative projects, technical and technological backwardness. The decline in the culture of agriculture, livestock and agricultural production.	The presence of a reserve of financial and material and technical means, advanced technologies , necessary economic and scientific and technical infrastructure .
Social psychological cultural	Resistance to changes that can cause consequences such as changing the status of employees, the need to find a new job, restructuring work and established ways of working, violating stereotypes of behavior and established traditions, fear of uncertainty, fear of punishment for failure.	The interest of agricultural organizations in obtaining an additional effect from the implementation of scientific developments. Scientific and organizational training. The selection of priority areas for the introduction of new technologies in agricultural production. Economic incentives for the effectiveness of innovation.
Organizational managerial	Established organizational structure of the enterprise. Market Orientation and short-term benefits. The difficulty of reconciling the interests of participants in innovative processes. Decrease in innovation activity at all levels of management and the volume of budget financing of agrarian science. Lack of information on promising innovative projects [24].	Awareness of agricultural producers on scientific developments. Speeding up innovation. Organizational flexibility the adoption of adjustments, decentralization, autonomy, the formation of target working groups. State support for participants in the innovation process.

For most agricultural enterprises, the introduction of new introductions is difficult, due to a lack of own funds, significant difficulties in obtaining borrowed funds for innovation, and limited state support. The situation is aggravated by the lack of complete and up-to-date information on modern advances in agricultural science and agricultural technology, as well as the inadequacy of agricultural advisory services.

An important factor in this case is the innovative attitude of agricultural commodity producers themselves, determined by the attitude of senior management to innovation. So, the lack of overwhelming

most of them long-term plans for scientific and technological progress are largely hindered by the growth in agricultural productivity, the increase in the volume of output, and the improvement of its quality.

The SWOT analysis of the prospects for the development of innovative processes in agriculture (tab. 3) revealed the main factors contributing to innovative development (the interest of organizations in obtaining an additional effect from the introduction of scientific developments, accelerating the development of innovations [6], the awareness of producers about scientific developments, scientific and organizational preparedness personnel, choice of priority areas, economic incentives for innovation workers for the effectiveness of power).

The key problems of innovative agricultural development, the solution of which is necessary to concentrate efforts, are:

- low efficiency of the activity of commodity producers and, as a result, insufficient competitive ability of manufactured products, goods and services;
- high dependence of agricultural production on prices and tariffs for energy and material and technical resources;
- the presence of restrictions on the growth of agricultural production in the long term, which is characterized by a low level of technology and a low rate of renewal of fixed assets;
- low incomes of the rural population and, as a result, the outflow of the able-bodied population from the village. Aging and a decrease in the number of inhabitants in rural areas predetermined a reduction in the volume of production of agricultural products in personal subsidiary plots.

Agricultural innovation systems - promising forms of direction have been developed and justified to improve the organizational and economic mechanism of innovative development [12, 17].

Table 3. SWOT analysis of the prospects for innovative development of agriculture.

<p>Strengths:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Favorable geographical allocation. 2. The presence of technologically advanced enterprises for the processing of agricultural products. 3. Favorable climatic conditions for the production of almost all the most important types of agricultural products. 4. The current system of support for agricultural production, implemented through regional target programs. 5. The presence of higher and secondary educational institutions providing training for the agricultural sector. 6. Scientific potential is concentrated in 	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening global and interregional competition in the agri-food market in connection with the entry of the WTO. 2. Rising energy prices, increasing the disparity in prices for industrial and agricultural products. 3. The aggravation of the unfavorable market situation for the production and sale of products. 4. Loss of soil fertility. 5. Increase in specific risks to the agricultural sector (the influence of adverse weather conditions). 6. The outflow of qualified personnel from the agricultural sector, the aging of workers, the aggravation of social problems in the countryside.
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<p>industry research institutes.</p> <p>7. The system of seed and pedigree farms has been preserved.</p>	
<p>Opportunities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low production efficiency of the main types of agricultural products. 2. Low level of technology and significant deterioration of agricultural machinery. 3. Unstable financial situation of agricultural producers. 4. Insufficient level of state support, lack of a system of attracting an international credit line. 5. Unsettled land relations. 6. Lack of stable and mutually beneficial economic ties between the subjects of the agri-food market. 7. Underdeveloped market infrastructure, lack of control over market processes by regional government bodies. Sales problems for manufactured products [21]. 8. The destruction of the system of professional training of workers; lack of qualified personnel in agricultural production. 	<p>Threats:</p> <p>The formation of the production structure, taking into account the requirements of scientifically based farming systems.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Production of the main types of agricultural products using new varieties and technologies, high quality and wide assortment. 2. Active support of the regional administration for the development of innovative processes and promising agricultural sectors. 3. Preservation of soil fertility, carrying out a complex of land reclamation measures. 4. Widely apply resource-saving technologies in crop production and animal husbandry. 5. Large-scale and systematic attraction of investments in the development of agriculture in the implementation of measures to increase investment attractiveness. 6. Creation of market infrastructure. 7. Development of a network of procurement, supply and marketing, processing and credit agricultural consumer cooperatives.

The research work shows that innovative business in agriculture refers to venture (risk) capital. Uzbekistan agriculture, in contrast to countries with developed economies, is classified as risky farming due to unfavorable weather conditions. According to this development it requires the introduction of new advanced technologies and in many respects depends on the major domestic and foreign investments. Moreover, the risks should be compensated not only by the income of enterprises, but also by preferential financing, compensation of unforeseen costs, guarantees, preferential taxation, credit and insurance.

To reduce the risk and increase the effectiveness of innovation, it is necessary to form an organizational and economic mechanism for embedding science in the structure of the agricultural sector of the economy. To select the most effective forms and methods of innovative activity in agriculture, first of all, scientifically sound management is required, including setting a goal and choosing a strategy, the necessary stages of the cycle: planning, determination of conditions and organization, execution and control. In this case, the central place belongs to the selection of the right goal and innovative strategy.

It is on this that the determination of the most feasible areas of economic, scientific and technological policy, based on long-term forecasting of agricultural development, taking into account the totality of external and internal factors, resource constraints at the level of the state, industry, and enterprise when solving the triune problem: what, how and for whom to produce.

In the research work, an organizational and economic mechanism for ensuring the innovative development of agriculture is proposed, which includes a set of interlinked and providing measures whose

tasks are to create favorable conditions for passing through all stages of scientific and technological updating of production, which involves the consolidation of efforts of entrepreneurs, government bodies, and local self-government, science and higher education to promote scientific, technical and innovative products to the consumer.

As part of the organizational component, it is necessary first of all to consider the development of innovation-oriented forms of management, the development of production and technological infrastructure, the creation of regional and interregional information and consulting centers that provide information support for innovation processes, the formation of an effective management system in the innovation sphere, and assistance integration of science and education. We proposed an organizational infrastructure for the development of innovative processes as a set of state regulatory bodies operating in

the coordination of innovative processes in the economy of the region, and commercial and nonprofit organizations that provide services to enterprises working in the innovation sphere (Fig. 2).

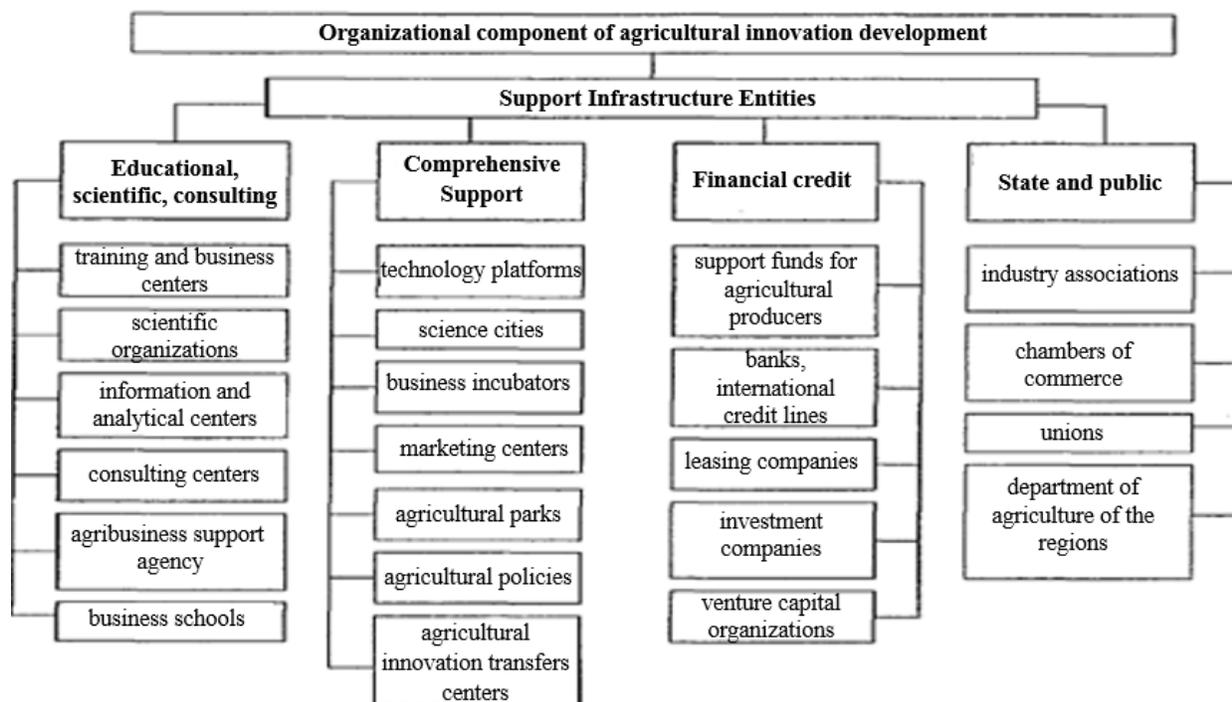


Figure 2 - The organizational component of the innovative development of agriculture

However, in modern conditions of lack of financial and material resources, it is almost impossible to master any innovation in the agricultural sector as a whole. Therefore, according to the author, the so-called point technology of innovation is advisable: to concentrate innovations in specific territories, create “growth points” - the basis for testing new technologies. Such innovative landfills can be technological platforms [13], agricultural parks, agricultural technopolises, business incubators, innovation and technology centers, transfer centers for agricultural innovations [19], etc., where you can fully use the ideas and results of scientific research, for example, in the production of environmentally friendly products [20].

The economic component of the organizational and economic mechanism includes increased funding for R&D and innovative projects from budgetary funds and concentration of resources in priority areas, support for financial leasing of innovative entrepreneurship, the use of venture capital in financing innovative activities, the rational use of economic levers of state regulation in agriculture (prices, taxes, finance, credit, etc.). It is implemented within the framework of the innovation policy of the state and is

aimed at enhancing innovation in the agricultural sector in the most priority areas of development of this process.

In the research process, it was proposed to use both direct budget financing of innovative programs and projects with financial support from individual scientific organizations, as well as other sources of financing (funds from financial and industrial groups, banks, associations, organizations and other business entities). In the framework of these events, according to the author, it is necessary to increase funding for priority target programs, R&D and innovative projects from budgetary funds and concentrate resources on priority areas that ensure the realization of the specific advantages of innovative developments on the market; support of financial leasing of innovative entrepreneurship; innovative entrepreneurship insurance, the formation of regional innovation support funds; the use of venture capital in financing innovative activities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Research is the development of scientific, methodological and practical recommendations for improving the management of technological innovation processes in agriculture in the Republic of Uzbekistan at the present stage of its functioning.

Assessment of the level of economic efficiency in the agricultural sector. Formation of a portfolio of innovative projects. The options for innovative development strategies identified in the fourth stage should be transformed into a specific form of agro business plans or innovation and investment projects [5]. The portfolio of projects should be formed on the basis of qualitative criteria, such as: the life cycle of agro- innovation, the degree of commercial significance, the timing of implementation, the necessary resources and risk factors.

Control and analytical assessment of deviations in the established and achieved strategic goals of agro-innovative development. When implementing the strategy of agro - innovative development, it is necessary to ensure not only its organizational and economic support, but also timely adjustment in case of significant changes in the market situation, the release of competitors of similar products, the emergence of new scientific knowledge, and changes in the internal organizational and economic conditions in the agricultural sector.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the article disputes the intensification of the application of the main directions of state support for the innovative development of agriculture, in particular: the reorientation of management bodies from administrative functions to innovative activities; stimulating the activities of all organizational forms of the innovation process to assist producers in introducing the achievements of science and technology; development of information and consulting services; retraining organizations; development and implementation of a system of moral and economic incentives for the innovative development of agriculture; implementation of targeted state, industry and regional scientific and technical programs, etc.

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